NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891,-TWELVE PAGES.

RITTERLY REPROACHING MR. ANGERS.

OUTLINE OF THE REPORT ON WHICH THE LIEU-TENANT-GOVERNOR DISMISSED THE

Quebec, Dec. 18 .- Mr. Mercier has made public his views on the political situation, and has published correspondence between himself and the Lieutenant-Governor, and also the interim report of the Royal Commissioners. The report contains about 3,000 words, and is signed only by Judges Baby and Davidson, Judge Jette being incapacitated by illness. It says that Mr. Pacaud acted as intermediary between the Government and the contractors, who were persuaded that this functionary was necessary. The report continues: The bargain between Armstrong and Pacaud, by

which \$100,000 was paid to Pacaud, was fraudulent, contrary to public order, and an audacious exploration of the provincial treasury. The Government had nothing before them to establish that persons with whom they were supposed to be transacting were legally bound. We are of opinion that Mr. Garneau gave proof of carelessness, but that he was in good faith and benefited in no way by the transaction. The fact of the Mr. Robideau having in his possession Pacaud's note for \$20,000, indorsed by P. Valliere, and to which was attached one of the \$20,000 checks signed by Jean Chrysostome Langelier, Commissioner in the Baie des Chaleurs affair, constitutes a very compromising act for that gentleman. Mr. Langelier was one of the Ministers who took the greatest part in the adoption of the Thom proposal, and we cannot avoid saying that when Mr. Langelier accepted money from Pacaud he was perfectly aware of its source. Mr. Mercier also was included among the in-The Commissioners then point to the apparent contradictions between Mr. Mercier's statement to the Governor and the evidence before the Commission in relation to the moneys forwarded for his use while in Europe. The report regrets that certain correspondence was not produced, and concludes that it is not proved that Mr. Mercier knew of the existence of a bargain between Armstrong and Pacaud, Messrs. Ross, Sheyhn, Boyer and Duhamel derived no advantage whatever from the transaction.

In transmitting the report to Mr. Mercier, the Governor says that it proves carelessness and illegalities, and shows the statements and justifications of the Premier to be of no value. "The report," he says," "forces upon me the conviction that the Ministry is not in a position to advise the representatives of the Crown, and therefore he must dismiss them." Mr. Mercier then demands a copy of Judge Jette's letter, supposed to contain a dissent from the report; and permission to publish the letter of dismissal, both of which de mands the Governor refuses. Then follows Mr. Mercier's final reply, in which he says:

I have to do, not with an impartial head of the Executive, but with a political adversary subject to the outside influence of evil counsellors and bad passions. You have knowingly and wilfully violated the usages and constitutional law; you have had the audacity to do what our august sovereign, Queen Victoria, would never have dured to do in England without provoking a revolu-tion among the English people. The report is that of two partisans from whom you have dragged an injust and unfounded opinion, and it is altogether informal and without legal value. The dragged an injust and unhounded opinion, and it is altogether informal and without legal value. The allegations of this pretended preliminary report are contrary to the proof. They contain gratuitous insults to your ex-Ministers, supported by the great majority of the Legislature of the Province.

Mr. Mercier charges the Government with personal and authoratic government, with having arrested the working of the Government, with having refused to call the Legislature at the request of its majority to transact public business, and with having carried out one of the most odious conspiracies ever entered into against the constitutional liberties enjoyed by a free people. Mr. Mercier then discusses the Constitutional side of the question, and closes by saying, in part: "I shall try to undo your nefarious work, with the assistance of my colleagues and my political friends, and shall willingly expend all that I possess to save our cherished Province. You will shortly receive from Mr. Abbout, your mester, the price of your National treachery; and I shall soon go

save our cherished Province. You will shortly receive from Mr. Abbott, your moster, the price of your National treachery: and I shall soon go before the people and receive from its strong and powerful hands a new mandate, which will enable me to resume in the Legislature the place from which you have driven me, and to chase you, constitutionally, but surely, from Spencerwood."

Monster mass-meetings are being organized by the Liberals throughout the province. Detective corps and squads of police are held in readiness to march to Spencerwood, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, to protect it against any hostile demonstration. The citizens of St. Roch and St. Saveur especially are boiling with indignation. St. Roch is perhaps the strongest Liberal stronghold in the Dominion. It is represented in the House of Commons by Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader, and in the local House by Mr. Sheyhn, expressing a Treasurer.

Mr. Mercier left this city for Montreal this afternoon, accompanied by Joseph E. Robidoux, the Attorney-General of the Mercier Cabinet, to address a mass-meeting. It is expected that he will return shortly and that he will address a massmeeting to be held in St. Roch on Sunday night.

Mr. De Educherville is busily energed in the task of forming his new Cabinet. It is said on good authority that he is having some trouble in the formation of the Ministry. It is almost certain that the Legislature will meet on December 20. In order to keep within the law.

Montreal, Dec. 18—Ex-Premier Mercler arrived here to-night from Quebec and addressed a meeting of 3,000 persons in Bonesecours Market. His speech dealt with the unconstitutionality of his dismissal, and was an appeal to the people for Eupport against the encreachment of federal power. He was bitter in his denurciation of Lieutenant-Governor Angers and the Dominion Government.

THE SUICIDE OF MINISTER LINCOLN'S BUTLER. London, Dec. 48 .- The inquest on the body of John Thompson, who committed suicide on Tuesday night and who had been butler for Minister Lincoln, was held last night. Mrs. Bradley Martin, while a guest o Mr. Lincoln, had missed a valuable diamond ornament. and Thompson, although not suspected of the theft, had given himself up to the police, and, after being discharged on the following day, had taken his own life. At the inquest Thompson's widow, Beesley (the footman of Minister Lincoln) and Policeman Jennings tave testimony, after which the jury rendered a verdlet that Thompson had taken his life while temporarily

planner, when Mr. Lincoln gave a dinner, which was followed by a reception. On this o casion Mrs. Bradley Martin, one of the guests, missed a much-prized Gamond ornament. Who the guilty person was no one There were extra waiters engaged to attend at the dinner, and there were also a number of laterers and waiters to care for the wants of the guests at the reception. Until the time Mr. Lincoln started a his trip to Italy, in November, the butler had not suspected of any connection with the missing level. About a fortnight afterward Thompson, who supposed to have delirium tremens, surrendered to the police, saying that he was tired of being shadowed on police, saying that he was tried of being smadowed the theft of the diamonds, but at the same time persisting that he was not guilty. The disclosure of his condition and misconduct during the Minister's absence caused his immediate dismissal by Mr. Lincoln on November 19. His accounts were found to be correct. Since Thompson's death it has been reported that he had been gambling beyond his resources.

WATERFORD ELECTION SET FOR WEDNESDAY. Dublin, Dec. 18 .- The polling in the election to fill the seat for Waterford in the House of Commons, made vacant by the death of Richard Power, will take place on Wednesday, December 23. John Redmond is the candidate of the Parcellites and Michael Davitt is the nominee of the McCarthyites.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY. Rome, Dec. 18 .- A violent earthquake, followed by general undulatory movement of the earth, occurred today at Corleone, a town of Sicily, twenty-one miles

EUROPEAN CAPTIVES IN THE SOUDAN. Cairo, Dec. 18.-More news of the Austrian mis-maries, whose arrival at Korosko, near Wady-Halfa, after escaping from the hands of the Mahdists, at Omdurman, was reported from here on December 14.

has been received. In an interview at Korosko,

HIGH PRAISE FOR VON CAPRIVI.

HIS LABORS EXTOLLED BY THE KAISER.

THE CHANCELLOR MADE A COUNT FOR HIS SUC-CESS WITH THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Berlin, Dec. 18 .- Emperor William, while at a dinner given this evening at Feltow, near Potsdam, in honor of the opening of the District Hall, received a dispatch containing the information that the Reichstag had just passed the new commercial treaties. The Emperor thereupon rose from his seat at the table? and informed the company of the news that had been brought to him. said: "This satisfactory result is due to the devoted labor of the Chancellor, a simple, honest Prussian general. In two years he has succeeded becoming conversant with the mastering of problems of extreme difficulty. With rare political insight, he has at the right moment saved the Fatherland from evil consequences. It is only natural that single individuals should make sacrifices in order that the whole people might

reap the advantage of their achievements. The conclusion of the treaties, continued th Emperor, was for posterity. It was one of the most important and vital occurrences in the history of the Reichstag. The large majority by which the treaties were adopted showed that the Reichstag had recognized the farseeing political vision of this man, and had associated itself with him. It had by so acting made for itself a mark and a monument in the history of the German Empire. Despite the suspicions and difficulties the Chancellor and his own advisers had met with in many quarters, they had succeeded in guiding the Fatherland into new paths. "I am convinced," added the Emperor? "that not only the Fatherland, but the millions of sub-

not only the Fatherland, but the millions of subjects of the other countries united with us in the Customs League, will sooner or later bless this day. I ask you to drink to the health of General Count von Caprivi—Er Lebe Hoch."

The Emperor further said that all the nations of the world might well envy Germany. On such an occasion the people met their sovereign as members of one family. Their father hoped that the farmers and the rural population of the whole Empire would feel now, as ever, that he and they belonged to one another, and that they would recognize the old Hohenzollern motto, "Suum Cuique," as being applicable in the highest degree to agriculture.

The speech of Emperor William was received with a burst of loud and continued cheering by the assembled company.

e assembled company.

Emperor William has made Chancellor von aprivi a count as a reward for his efforts in the accessful establishment of the commercial treaties.

THE REICHSTAG PASSES THE TREATIES.

THE CHANCELLOR ON THE M'KINLEY ACT-ACTION OF THE REICHSRATH COMMITTEE. Berlin, Dec. 18 .- In the Reichstag to-day the new After a protracted debate, the German-Austrian-Hungarian treaty passed its third reading, by a vote of 243 to 48. The House afterward adopted the Gertran-Italian and German-Belgian treaties.

In the course of the debate Herr Kardorff, who has been particularly prominent in opposing the treaties, again appeared in opposition, basing his objection upon the length of time-twelve years-it is proposed to keep them in operation. He spoke at some length, and expressed fears as to the results that would be effected by the treaties.

advanced by Herr Kardorff. He contrasted the fears expressed by that speaker with the hopeful prospects the treaties presented. The Chancellor added that if Herr Kardoff failed to see the political significance of the McKinley bill and the Pan-American policy the speaker must decline to discuss questions of foreign

After the three treaties had been finally adopted the Reichstag adjourned. It will not reassemble until after the Christmas holidays.

Vienna, Dec. 18.-The Commercial Treaties Committee of the Reichsrath to-day adopted the German, Belgian and Swiss treaties by a vote of 25 to 3, and the Italian treaty by a vote of 22 to 6. Herr Klaic, on behalf of the minority, announced his intention to introduce a motion in the Reichsrath calling upon the Government to open fresh negatiations with Haly Madrid, Dec. 18.—The new Spanish tariff greatly reduces the duties on exports conveyed in Spanish

Washington, Dec. 18.—The ratification by the Reich washington, Dec. 18.—This acticulation by the Reichag fag to-day of the commercial reciprocity treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary insares the completion of the reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Germany, so far as the latter country is con-cerned; but its effectiveness still depends on the action of the Reichsrath, as under its terms the agreement of the United States is contingent on the ratification of the German-Austrian treaty by each of those Governments.

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL THE CHADOUINE INCIDENT-A CONSERVATIVE

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MOVE-THE INCOME OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

London, Dec. 18.—The rupture of diplomatic rela-tions between France and Bulgaria, on the pretext of the expulsion of the French journalist Chadouine, now proves to be the initial step of a French diplomatic scheme to ask the Sultan to use his suzerain right to interfere in Bulgaria in the interest of Russia. Advices were received at the Foreign Office to-night that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has demanded and will obtain a formal conference on the subject with the Sultan to-morrow. This devolopment is no surprise to Lord Salisbury and his diplo-matic allies in Vienna and Berlin. M. Cambon, iu an interview with the Foreign Minister of the Porte on Wednesday, was understood to intimate that, as France had never recognized Prince Ferdinand, the Government of France must look for redress to the Suzerain before taking directly active measures. As M must know or expect that the Porte will decline to interfere in a question concerning the internal admin istration of Bulgaria, anxiety pivots on what the French Government will next do:

The Austrian Government, probably acting in con-cert with Lord Salisbury and Chancellor von Caprivi. supports the Bulgarian Bureau. Austria's agent at Sofia has incited Premier Stambouloff to address a note to the Governments of Turkey, Germany, Austria and Pagland, vindicating the expulsion of Chadouine. It is known generally that M. Ribot does not care a straw for the expulsion or the man expelled. The St. Petersburg weekly, the v. domosti. after suggesting that it is possible that France, failing to obtain satisfaction, may blockade Bulgarian ports, says that Russia would protest against the appearance of French Ironclads before Varna or Bourgas. If M. Ribot's policy results thus,

the peace of Europe is over.

As a counter-check to the Liberal game played to win over the rural districts, the executive of the Conservative Association has arranged for a series of agricultural conferences. Mr. Chaplin, chairman of the Board of Agriculture, will open the series in Janu-

The Conservative organs are trying to educate the British public into approval of a parliamentary grant raising the income of the recently affianced Duke of Clarence and Avondale to £25,000 yearly. The Queen, it is understood, will not consent to open the coming ion of Parliament, unless the Cabinet will assent to taking the risk involved in bringing forward the proposal. The Ministers, in the meantime, are un-willing to go further than to propose a dower for Princess Victoria Mary, or an annulty of £5,000 as a marriage settlement. The Radicals will agree to a moderate dowry, but to no further grant to the Duke of Charence. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King of Greece, and a host of German and Danish princelings will come to the wedding of the Duke and Princess. The bridal dress will be purely of English manufacture, Spitalfield looms producing the brocade for the train, while the trimining of lace will be Honiton. The goods for the Princess's outfit include Irish laces and poplins and scotch tartans. The Ladies' Rational Dress Association are preparing to give largely

The Downger Lady Deros is dead. She danced the famous ball given in Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, and was the last survivor of that

battle of Mariborough has obtained the assent
The Duke of Mariborough has obtained the assent
of the Court of Chancery to sell part of the Blenheim
estates, which were granted to the first Duke by Par-

forty Europeans are still held in captivity at Omdurman. These captives, he asserts, are kept loaded with manacles, are often cruelly beaten, and are so strictly gnarded that they have lost all hope of ever being able to effect an escape.

liament. The Duke's heir, the Marquis of Blandford, ineffectually opposed the allenation of the property.

Mr. Hirsch, the United States Minister to Turkey, is at the Savoy Hotel, London. He will proceed or Sunday to Paris, and on Wednesday he will take the Oriental express for Constantinople.

VIRGINIA'S SETTLEMENT ACCEPTED. ENGLISH HOLDERS OF THE STATE'S DEBT AGREE

London, Dec. 18 .- A largely attended meeting of the English holders of the Virginia debt was held today and after considerable discussion it was decided by a vote of 39 to 17 to accept the agreement effected

between the Virginia State Debt Commission and the Olcott Committee for a settlement of the Virginia State Sir John Lubbock presided at the meeting. In an address he repudiated the idea that the council of bond-holders was too exacting. "At any rate," he said, "we ment, and agreed to leave the matter for the time in the hands of the New-York committee and the Advisory Board in order to stop legal proceedings. Whatever the majority of the meeting may decide

undoubtedly more favorable to the bondholders than

and persistent litigation maintained by the council in

the Federal courts, but for which the bonds would long ago have sunk to a point at which it would have paid to fund them under the Riddleberger bill." Sir John Lubbock then read the New-York proposals. He said that neither the council nor the Virginia cause they believed the State of Virginia was able to pay more. Sir John Lubbock closed by saying he did not desire to influence the bondholders in one way or the

posed terms, said it was useless to go into the question mittee. The question of the reduction of the commission paid the committee might be gone into later. If the motion was rejected, endless litigation would ensue. bill as security. There is such a ship as the Triumph and the result would probably be the submission of worse terms than ever. A motion to reduce the commission was not seconded.

Mr. Franklin then proposed an amendment to refuse the terms offered unless 3 per cent interest was main-tained. Replying to a question, the chairman admitted that it would still be open to Virginia to repudiate, but he thought this improbable.

Mr. Franklin's amnedment was rejected by a vote of 44 to 15.

An amendment to allow depositors sixty days in which to withdraw their securities was also rejected— The motion to accept the agreement between the Virginia State Debt Commission and the Olcott Committee, which was offered by Mr. Leon, was then adopted.

When the proposition of settlement was first sent abroad, the English bondholders, own the greater part of the debt, were who They hoped to secure better terms, but representations were made to them that no modification was practicable. The settlement had been brought about by the Advisory Board of Creditors consisting of Grover Cleveland, Thomas F. Bayard, Edward J. Phelps, George S. Cos and George G. Willams. Yesterday's London cables indicated that at last this troublesome question, which has vexed politics and finance in Virginia for so many years, is in a fair way of being removed from further contro. versy. Frederic P. Olcott, chairman of the bondholders' committee, said yesterday: "The advices we have received are too meagre for me to make an official statement. All the indications, however,

an omeial statement. All the indications, however, point to the approval of the foreign bondholders and the final settlement of this question."

The basis of settlement proposed is the issue by the state of Virginia of \$19,000,000 bonds to run 100 years, and to draw interest at the rate of 2 per cent for ten years from July 1, 1891, and 3 per cent for the rest of the period. The new bonds will displace \$28,000,000 of existing debt.

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND."

REPORT OF THE FIRST YEAR'S WORKING OF GENERAL BOOTH'S RELIEF SCHEME.

London, Dec. 18.—The report of the first year's working of General Booth's "In Darkest England" scheme shows that during that time the sum of £25,000 has been expended on the over-sea colony. Nearly £40,000 has been absorbed in the purchasing and leasing of land for city refuges and workshops. The sum of £41,000 has been expended on the farm colony. The food and shelter depots have been self-supporting. There has been a small deficiency in the anti-sweating workshops. The match factory has given profits of £475 in four months. The knitting factory and bookbindery have each earned profits. The operations of the farm show

bureau has been a great success. There have been 15,000 applicants during the year. There have been supplied 2,381,148 cheap meals, of which 1,097,866 were half-penny dinners, 96,555 were farthing dinners and 25,000 were free meals. Three hundred and seven thousand cheap lodgings were furnished, at fourpence and twopenee per night. The articles produced in the refuges and labor factories realized £15,101. Two hundred ex-criminals we e reformed, and 445,170 visits were made to families in the slams. The number of the lil who were attended by the officers working in the slums amounted to 10,004.

A NEW PARNELLITE PAPER IN DUBLIN. Dublin, Dec. 18.-The first issue of the new Parnellits newspaper, "The Daily Irish Independent," appeared to-day. The paper asserts that a large package, bearing no address, was recently posted in the Dublin Postoffice. The sorter of the mails, while examining the package, found a fuse protruding from it. The postal authorities were immediately informed of the discovery, and the package was taken to Dublin

London, Dec. 18.—Paris dispatches of Wednesday an-nounced the marriage there on that day of the Duchess de Dino, formerly Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, of New-York. Later advices, however, show that the news of the marriage, by some unfortunate blunder, was erroneous in one important particular. There was a wedding in the family of the Duchess, but she was not

Berlin, Dec. 18.+Emperor William has made Chancellor von Caprivi a count as a reward for his efforts in the successful establishment of the commercial treaties recently concluded between Germany and several other countries.

RUBINSTEIN TO PLAY IN THIS COUNTRY. London, Dec. 18 .- Anton Rubinstein, the Russian pianist, has accepted an offer of £25,000 for a series of fifty concerts to be given in the United States in 1893.

to come to this country, he thought it would be under the management of Mr. Abbey and himself. He would not say whether any arrangement for his coming had been perjected or whether any definite offer had been made, but he said that he would be willing to pay Rubinstein \$125,000 for fifty concerts. Rubinstein was here about ten years ago under Mr. Grau's manage-ment. He did not enjoy travelling in America and has always been unwilling to come again.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER RECALLED.

Pittsburg, Dec. 18.-The application of the South Fork Fishing Club, of this city, for a rule for a change of venue in the damage suits entered against it in was granted at Johnstown to-day, and a motion was made by the plaintiffs asking the club to file its plen within ten days. The club alleges that there is too much prejudice in that county to give it a fair trial.

NO TRACE OF BOAT OR MEN. Machias, Me., Dec. 18.-Winfield Huntley, his son

Horan, and Alexander Huntley, of East Machias, started to cross Hadley's Lake on Wednesday in a boat. All are supposed to be drowned in the lake, as no trace of the boat or men has been found. IWO BOYS DROWNED WHILE SKAIING.

son of the Rev. J. S. Richards, and John P. Johnson, a companion, broke through the ice while skating at Deer Isle to day, and were drowned.

Ellsworth, Me., Dec. 18 .- Ray, the sixteen-year-old

INDIAN BURYING GROUND DISCOVERED. Beston, Dec. 18 (Special) .- An Indian burying ground has been discovered on the Pike farm, Ballard st., East Sangus, near Beston. Numerous relies, including spear and arrow heads and pottery, have been tound, and a large gave, as ret unexplored, has been discovered.

IS E. M. FIELD A FORGER?

INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

ACCUSED OF OBTAINING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ON FRAUDULENT BILLS OF LADING.

An examination of the transactions of Edward M. Field has revealed new depths of wickedness to which he sank. No less a crime than forgery, and forgery of the most cold and calculating kind, has been fastened on him. The Grand Jury yesterday indicted him on this charge, one count accusing him of making a false bill of lading, the other of uttering it. The informa tion leading to the indictment was furnished by Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, bankers and brokers of this city. It seems that a Mr. Reuter, of Hamburg, is an uncle of Mr. Wiechers, of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., and inherited \$108,000 from the Wiechers estate. He learned that he had made over \$3,000 by the speculations in which his money was used. He asked for the payment of the amount, but the firm did not have the sum. Mr. Wiechers drew at sight for 498,000 marks Duttenhofer & Glaser, of Mannheim, Germany, with whom the New-York house sometimes had dealings. On November 25 Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co.

arranged with Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne for the trans fer by cable of 498,000 marks to the German firm. This sum was to be secured by the bills of lading on two cargoes of wheat. These bills were sent to Ger-It has since been learned that they were forgeries pure and simple. Field Lindley, Wiechers & Co. had shipped no wheat, and the vessels on which the bills declared the cargoes to be were in foreign

The first bill of lading was for 73,817.16 bushels of wheat, in good condition, shipped on the steamship Triumph for Cork, Queenstown and Fal-nouth. J. C. Reupar's name was signed to the document as master of the vessel. Field obtained \$78,900 by giving this She is a German vessel of 674 tons, but in october and November was in the China Seas, as the records of the Maritime Exchange show. The indictment is based on

Field obtained \$38,000 on a second forged bill o lading. This purported to represent another cargo of wheat shipped on November 17 on the ship Dolcouth. There is such a vessel also, but she was in Dutch waters in the middle of last month. This bill is still in Germany, so it was not used as the basis of another indictment. It will be sent back to New-York, how-

learned by looking over the books of the bankrupt firm that Field was very hard pressed for money for sixty days before the failure. He was carrying on isiness solely on wind. He was rehypothecating all the securities he could lay his hands on and paying out money right and left in stock speculations. The books show that on November 24 Field drew checks for over \$400,000 which was paid to various firms of stock brokers. There are evidences of other forgeries

Dr. Stuart S. Donglas, the expert on insanity in Bellevue Hospital, who had examined Edward M. Field on Thursday, called at the Ludlow Street Jail again yesterday morning, and in company with Dr. Cosby, the prison surgeon, held a consultation. He was seen by a Tribune reporter, but said that professional etiquette prevented him from making any statements as to Edward M. Field's condition. He had visited him regularly, not in his capacity as insanity expert for Bellevus Hospital, but as physician for the Field family. He would not say whether an examination of the patient's mental condition had been made. It is, however, understood by those who have watched the case that such an examination has been made. The condition of Edward M. Field at Ludlow Street

Jail was reported yesterday as being unchanged. He ate a little oyster stew yesterday morning and drank some coffee. Regarding the rumors which explain his avoidance of food by the theory that he is afraid of being poisoned, it was said at the jail that he has not said anything to lead to that bellef, although there might be some truth in it. He does not say why he refuses food, but simply declines it. Drs. Cosby and Douglas prescribed some medicine for him yesterday morning after examining him. Apart from his lack of appetite there does not seem to be anything serious the matter with him. He does not look par ficularly thin or wasted away, and he sleeps well. He reads all the papers carefully and when he is not reading he is extremely quiet and reticent, and remains apparently deeply immersed in thought. This same Lindley, Douglas, Field and Cosby called to see him. Odle Close, who was to begin yesterday morning Odle Close, who was to begin yesterday morm his inquiry into the mental condition and perso effects of Edward M. Field, as authorized by Justinan, did not appear at his office in White Plaibeing still confined to his home in the town of No salem, suffering from general indisposition. Mr. Cs is nearly eighty years old, but he is noted as indefatigable worker. One of his clerks at his Wh Plains law office said yesterday that it was expected would be prepared to begin his inquiry on Wednday.

CYRUS M. FIELD A LITTLE BETTER.

The condition of Cyrus M. Field improved a little vesterday. He was able to sit up in bed for a short time, and with absolute quiet and constant care, Dr. Fuller says, he may recover. He was also able yes-terday to take a little nourishment. "If he had not had a constitution like iron,", said Dr. Fuffer last evening, "he would have been dead long ago. His

PATALLY SHOT BY A PHYSICIAN.

Castle, where it was found to contain a quantity of St. Louis, Dec. 18 .- Dr. Thomas A. Gordon, one of the leading physicians of this city, shot and fatally wounded John F. Stegge, a large wholesale and retail fish dealer, late last night. The men had borne illfeelings toward each other for some time because of reports that Dr. Gordon had performed a criminal operation upon a young daughter of Mr. Siegge. Last night the men met in front of their houses, which adjoin, and a quarrel began, in the course of which stegge, according to Dr. Gordon, assaulted the physithe bride. It was her daughter, Miss Mabel Stevens, clan, beating him severely. Gordon drew a pistol and who was united in marriage to Count Orlowski, a

One bullet entered Stegge's neck near the spine, passing downward into the abdominal cavity. Stegge was taken to his home, where physicians pronounce the wound fatal. Dr. Gordon has been placed und

OUTPUT OF THE FLOUR MILLS. St. Paul, Dec. 13 (Special).-During the past week

Minneapolis flour mills got out about the same amount of flour as in the week before. The total was 182,194 barrels, averaging 30,366 barrels daily, against 181,260 barrels the week before, and 135,685 barrels for the corresponding time in 1800, and 152,500 bar-rels in 1889. Heavy rains have had the effect of making the water-power much better, and since Monday there has been a considerable increase in the output by water. Colder weather, however, is predicted, and may again suddenly restrict the supply. The mills are bothered a great deal to get what they need for moving their product, and the prospects are that the situation will soon be much worst.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 18.—The United States Grand Jury, after being in session since Thursday, reported this afternoon and was discharged. No indictments were found against the Boston and Maine Railroad or any of its officers for issuing free passes in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, or against the American Bobbin, Shuttle and Spool Company, of Nashua, for violating the Anti-Trust law, although a large num of witnesses were examined in each matter. It is understood that the jury was practically unanimously against a bill in the last case, and substantially evenly divided when the vote was taken upon the charge against the Boston and Maine Railroad.

BIDDING FAREWELL TO SAWTELLE.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 18.-Isaac B. Sawtelle, the murderer, was visited at the prison to-day by his

CHARGED WITH ABUSE OF OFFICE. New-Haven, Dec. 18 .- A petition is to be presented to the Commissioners of New-Haven County to-morrow, asking for the removal of Judge Levi N. Bryden

burg from the office of prosecuting agent. The petition sets forth that the Judge has exercised his office in violation of law, and has used his official place for the purpose of private gain, rather than for the promotion of justice and the enforcement of the law. Lieutenant-Governor Merwin heads the list of politioners and is failured by over \$00 premines; husiness men.

wholesale arrest of druggists on charges of violating the liquor laws in selling to mhors. Blydenburg's "spotters" were in every case either boys or young men just under age, who, it is said, obtained the liquor from the druggists through falsehood.

A MAD RUSH OF TAXPAYERS.

THEY COULDN'T PAY OUT THE MONEY FAST ENOUGH, AND THE POLICE WERE CALLED.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.-A riot was narrowly avoided in the County Treasurer's office here this morning. The wildest excitement prevailed for half an hour, and the police had to be called to disperse the crowd. Usually taxes are paid on December 1, but owing to unavoidable delays to-day was the first day on which they could be received. This morning fully 2,000 taxpayers gathered in front of the court house waiting for admission, and when the doors were opened there was a mad rush to the treasurer's office.

All were anxious to pay before next Monday, when the penalty of 5 per cent will accrue. Glass parti-tions were smashed in the scramble, and the crush was suffocating. Five women and one man fainted and were passed out over the heads of the crowd. People were wedged in the struggling mass so that they could carcely breathe. One woman became hysterical and a man near her smashed a heavy pane of plate-glass and through the opening thus made she was taken to the Auditor's office.

Men fought and swore and struggled furiously to get at the receiving clerks. While the tumult was at its height, the city's money was hastily thrown into the safe and locked up, as there seemed to be an inclination on the part of some of the crowd to make a rush for it. A call for the police was sent out by the clerks, and two patrol wagons and fourteen men responded. In the midst of the noise and struggle responded. In the midst of the noise and struggle County Commissioner Staler jumped upon the railing and quieted the crowd by teiling them that the time would be extended to January 10. Upon this the crowd gave a cheer. The police cleared the room and business went on quietly.

Mr. Staler hastily called a special meeting of the County Commissioners and issued an official order extending the time of payment to January 10.

THE ITALIAN STRIKERS HAVE SWORN VENGE-ANCE AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN MINERS.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CRESIED BUTTE.

Denver, Dec. 18.-Last night was one of intense anxiety to the citizens of Crested Butte. The Italian strikers drank freely all night, and there was danger of a conflict between them and the forty Austrians who returned to work and virtually ended the strike. The forty Austrians were loading coal at the mines this morning, under protection of the Sheriff's guards. The Italians have sworn vengeance against the Austrians, and as soon as the latter at-

Troops have been ordered to Crested Butte, and will start as soon as possible.

Crested Butte, Dec. 18 .- Three skyrockets were shot from one of the Italian houses early this morning. In two minutes every deputy and special policeman was attracted to the scene. Twenty or thirty Italians were massed in the house, which was on a corner. On a corner opposite is situated a boarding-house kept by an Austrian called Pruss. This contains fifteen of the Austrians who went back to work yesterday. Near by is another boarding-house kept by one Fisher, containing a dozen more of the same class. The Italians drank freely during the evening, and were in a state bordering on recklessness.

Pruss received a letter declaring that his house would be blown up during the night. In his fright he went to the Sheriff's headquarters and asked protection. Four deputies were put in the house in addition to the two already in that neighborhood. Four deputies were shortly afterward placed in each Austrian boardinghouse, and the main body of the Sheriff's posse was nouse, and the main body of the Sheriff's poss; was drawn closer to town. Fifteen deputies are in the D. A. C. I. office, which is surrounded by Italian cabins. Fifteen special policemen were sworn in last night to patrol the streets. Three special watchmen were placed in the hose house to guard the fire apparatus. The house containing the Italians has been darkened, but is regarded with suspicion.

COUNTERFEITERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

FOUR LEADERS CAUGHT-THEY HAD BEEN DIS POSING OF MUCH BOGUS MONEY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.-Four alleged leaders of the gang that has been flooding the city with counterfeit money were arrested shortly after midnight this morn-The prisoners are Raphael di Nicola and Giacomo restaurant and lodging-house, No. 727 Spafford-st., and wholesale dealers in counterfeit money, and Frederick Derogati and Emma Tate, accomplices.

William R. Lindner, the chief of the Secret Service Department here, worked the case up until he reached a point where it was necessary to have a man who was absolutely unknown in this city put on the case. He reported to his superior and asked for such a man, and Mathew L. Griffin, of the New-York office, was detailed on the case. Griffin bought counterfelt money, both coin and paper, on four occasions. The coin dealt in is an imitation of the silver dollar of 1888. The paper is a counterfeit of the \$5 Treasury notes of the issue of 1880, with the portrait of Jack-It is a good imitation and extremely dangerous.

Emma Tate's part of the business was that of a go-between. She took to Di Nicola the young "crooks" whom she met and her recommendation had be secured before they could procure the counterfeit money. Raphael di Nicola has been twice before the court for passing counterfeit money. He was acquitted the first time, but in February, 1889, was found guilty and sentenced to one year. The woman Emma Tate is a daughter of the notorious "Sam" Tate, who is now serving five years in the New-Jersey State Prison for counterfeiting. The gang has been disposing of from \$500 to \$1,000 a week of the counterfeit money.

SATISFACTORY THAT OF THE HOWELL TORPEDO. Newport, R. I., Dec. 18.-The Howell torpedo had another official trial to-day before the Board and Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who was on the tug Fortune while the torpedo was fired from the torpedo boat Stiletto. The trial was the best yet had, and Commodore Folger expressed himself as well satisfied with it, and intimated that the contract for thirty torpedoes would be filled, though there are yet a few technical trials remaining. Four shots were fired at nine to ten feet below the surface at a range of 400 yards, and all struck within a space of twenty feet, one striking within two feet of the centre of the

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 18.—Seven hundred delegates are in attendance at the State Peet Sugar Convention, which had its first session in the Capitol last evening. This meeting is the outcome of a call by the Lincoln Board of Trade for an expression of opinion from business men and farmers on the success of the infant industry in Nebrasaa, and how best to further the interest. A sentiment favorable to the retention of the present ing, and a universal desire expressed for more manufactories, to dispose of a product found to flourish on Nebraska soil. bounty on sugar was developed at last evening's meet-

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18 (Special) .- A large gathering of friends and members of the Holmesburg Baptist Church greeted their new pastor, the Rev. James L. Hastle, jr., on the evening of December 17. The pastor was formerly of New-York City, and studied at Union Theological Seminary. This is a fine field and there is every prospect of abundant success. dresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Trotler, Dobbins, Eatten, Warwick, Peacock and Graves, all of Philadelphia, and Clinton R. Woodruff, one of the editors of "The National Emplist," Philadelphia.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 18 (Special).-Syracuse people have long been suffering from lack of water and have sought Skaneateles Lake for a supply. Some time ago a commission, consisting of Messrs. Kernan, of Utica; Ryan, of New-York, and Dunn, of Binghamton, was appointed to appraise the value of the present water company's plant in condemnation proceedings. The the old water company \$850,000. This is considered

SUICIDE OF A PROFESSOR.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 18.-Professor R. M. Ramsay, a few years ago principal of an East Ten-nessee seminary near Sweetwater, committed suicide here today by jumping from the middle span of the guary bridge into the Tenacesco River.

A MADMAN KILLS A FRIEND.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE LUNATIC THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

TWO OTHERS SHOT AND A THIRD INJURED-TEN DAYS OUT OF AN INSANE ACYLUM.

The double crime of murder and suicide was committed by a madman in Brooklyn yesterday. The man was Michael Harvey, unmarried, thirtyfour years old, and his crime was committed at No. 183 Van Dyke-st., at noon. He shot and killed John Connaughton, who was in the house at the time, wounded Samuel Dickinson and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, and then killed himself. The crimes were committed in the heart of a densely populated tenement house region, and there was intense excitement for hours. So great a tragedy has not occurred in South Brooklyn for years.

The last insane patient at the County Asylum who committed murder was James Dougherty; who shot Dr. Lloyd, one of the physicians at the institution, to which he returned after escaping. Recently Frank Cowley, a dangerous lunatic, es caped, but was recaptured before he had done any harm. Harvey, who had been confined in the not regarded as a dangerous asylum, was lunatic. About a year ago he became afflicted with melancholia and he gradually grew worse. He finally became seriously afflicted, and complained of hearing spirit voices, and would run out of the house, crying that persons were chas-

On March 4, 1891, he was committed to the asylum, but at his examination by the physicians of the Charities Departments he was declared a harmless patient. He was quiet and tractable while in the institution, and assisted in caring for the hall in which his room was. He gradually improved, and finally said that he no longer heard the voices which had been troubling him. About ten days ago he was allowed to leave the institution at the request of his friends upon a pass, which permitted his return at any time to the institution. He was not discharged. By the terms of the pass, he was in the custody of his friends and they were required to report his con-

dition at regular intervals. He was quiet and tractable at the home of Mrs. Catharine Duffy, his sister, where he went to live, and on Monday his sister reported that he was improving. But on Thursday she noticed a change. He began to act so strangely that she took pains to lock up her husband's razors. In the evening he showed some ill-feeling toward his brother-in law and said to him:

"If you were not married and situated just as you are I would kill you, for you are no good.'

Duffy and his wife began to think it unsafe to have him in the house, and it was decided to send word to the asylum. After Duffy went to his work yesterday morning, Mrs. Duffy got Mrs. Dickinson and her brother-in-law, who live at No. 578 Clinton-st., and are related to her by marriage, to come and stay with her. About 11 o'clock she telephoned to the asylum that her brother was much worse and asked that some one be sent to take him back to the institution. Two keepers started at once, but they did not reach the house until after the tragedy.

When Mrs. Duffy had prepared dinner in her kitchen, Harvey sat down and ate. With him at the table were his sister, Mrs. Dickinson, and her brother-in-law, and John Connaughton, a friend of Harvey, who had formerly worked with him, and who had called to see him. Harvey seemed quiet and ate as usual, joining in the conversation Whether he suspected that it was intended to send him back to the asylum or not is not known. He left the table before the others and said he would go into the front room. His sister hastened to carry an easy chair for him, but he said he

would lie on the lounge. His sister left him there and returned to the kitchen, and she was congratulating herself upon the quiet demeanor of her brother, when he appeared at the door suddenly branishing a revolver and indulging in maniacal laughter. women screamed with terror. sprang toward the insane man, who fired the Nicola, alias "Doc," keepes of an Italian weapon full in his face, and the bullet entered his brain just above the right ear. The mur dered man fell to the floor and Harvey fired again at young Dickinson and wounded him in the right

> Dickinson sprang through the window to es cape and landed in the yard. He was followed by Mrs. Duffy, who sprained her ankle by the fall. The lunatic was continuing his fusillade and wounded Mrs. Dickinson in the hand, but she managed to get out of the window. He then had one bullet left in the revolver, and he turned back into the front room, and putting the muz zle of the smoking revolver in his mouth, fired it into his brain, killing himself instantly. The noise of the shooting aroused other inmates of the house? and assistance was immediately secured from the police and an ambulance surgeon. The two wounded persons and Mrs. Duffy were taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where their

to the Long Island College Hospital, where their injuries were attended to. The bodies of the two dead men were viewed by a coroner's jury empanelled to hold the inquest.

The murdered man, John Connaughton, was thirty-eight years old and lived in Dikeman-st. He came to this country six years ago. He leaves a wife and three children, who are now visiting in England. The revolver with which the shooting was done was purchased by Harvey on Thursday afternoon. He went out for a walk, and in his absence pawned his watch and purchased the weapon. A few minutes after the shooting, the keepers from the asylum arrived who were to take Harvey back to the institution.

Colonel B. F. Gott, president of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, was asked yesterday by a reporter about the custom of permitting patients to go out of the asylum on passes.

"Our custom" Colonel Gott, replied, "is the

or permitting patients to go out of the asylum on passes.

"Our custom," Colonel Gott replied, "is the same as in other institutions. If patients improve and are getting well, we let them go out in care of their friends on passes, and then if they grow worse they can be placed in the institution again without a formal commitment. This dispenses with a second examination. If a patient out on a pass continues to improve, he or she is finally discharged. The temporary absence from the institution leads to permanent release unless a patient becomes dangerous, when he or she is again confined in the institution. Harvey was suffering from melancholia and was not regarded as showing any symptoms of becoming danger. as showing any symptoms of becoming danger-ous or of a homicidal mania. Before he left the institution he said that he no longer heard the voices which had troubled him, and he didn't know what had ailed him formerly."

know what had ailed him formerly."

Harvey was a boiler-maker by trade, and it is said that his head was affected by the noises incident to his trade after he had been kicked by a horse. He was of medium height, of somewhat slight built, and wore a mustache and goatee. Mrs. Dufly's four children were downstairs at the time of the shooting, as she deemed it advisable to keep them out of the way of their uncle. The house where the shooting occurred is a three-story double-tenement in the Red Hook Point region of the city. The Duflys occupy the rear of the second floor.

Dr. Fleming, of the Kings County Asylum, said last evening that Harvey was supposed to be one of the most harmless patients ever in the institution, and suffered from a mild form of melancholia.

RAISING RATES ON MERCANTILE RISKS.

mercantile establishments will be advanced from 20 to 40 per cent. This advance is to be general all over the country. It is the result of the alarming prevalence this year of disastrous fires in jobbing establishments. The companies declare that the losses from these fires have more than abso bed all the premiums paid during the year on all classes of risks.

Minneapolis, Dec. 18 .- The local insurance agents

have received instructions from their home offices that,

dating from to-day, the rates on risks on wholesale

SAW A FOREIGN STEAMER ASHORE. New-Orleans. Dec. 18 .- The steamship El Monte; which arrived from New-York to-day, reported that on

December 15, at 8:30 p. m., she saw a foreign steamer ashore near Beacon M. Ajax Reef, east. She was equare-rigged forward, and appeared to be low in the water, as it bigod. Two or three small grackers took assessed need here.